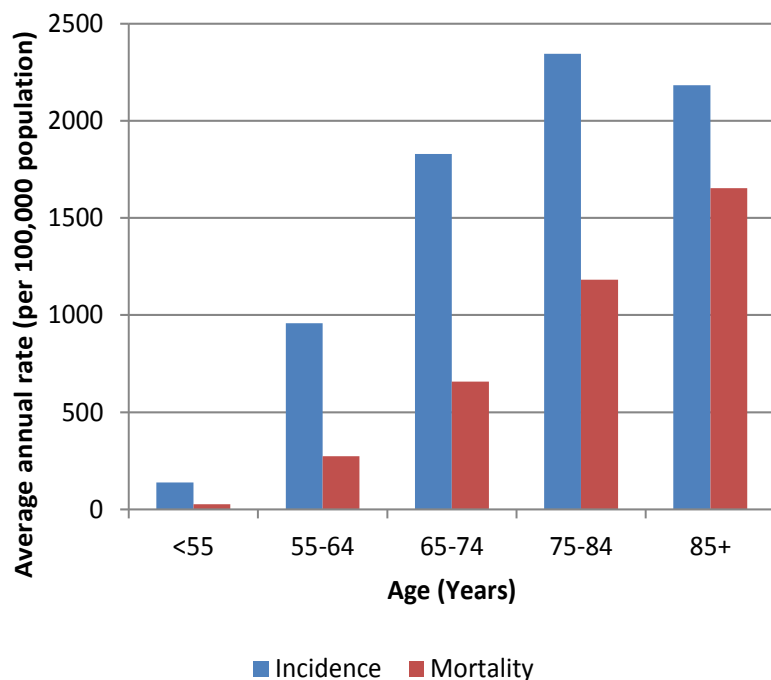


Cancer in Nebraska

Figure 1. Cancer Incidence and Mortality Rates, by Age, Nebraska (2008-2012)



Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts:

- In 2012, 8,964 Nebraska residents were diagnosed with an invasive cancer, and 3,481 Nebraska residents died from cancer.
- The rate at which cancer occurs (incidence) and the rate at which people die from it (mortality) increase with age (Figure 1).
- Cancer was Nebraska's leading cause of death in 2012, for the fourth year in a row.
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska and the United States began to trend downward during the past decade (Figures 2 & 3).
- Cancer incidence and mortality rates in Nebraska during the past decade were about equal with national rates (Figures 2 & 3).

Figure 2. Cancer Incidence Rates, by Year of Diagnosis, Nebraska & U.S. (2003-2012)

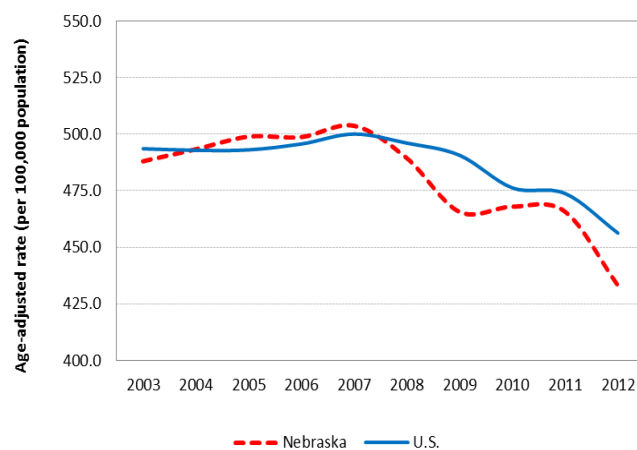


Figure 3. Cancer Mortality Rates, by Year of Death, Nebraska & U.S. (2003-2012)

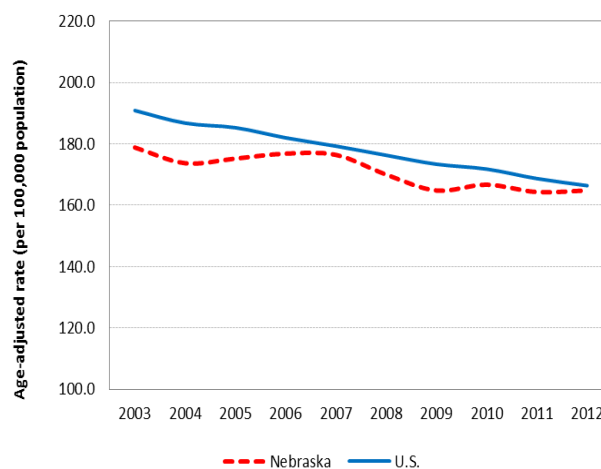
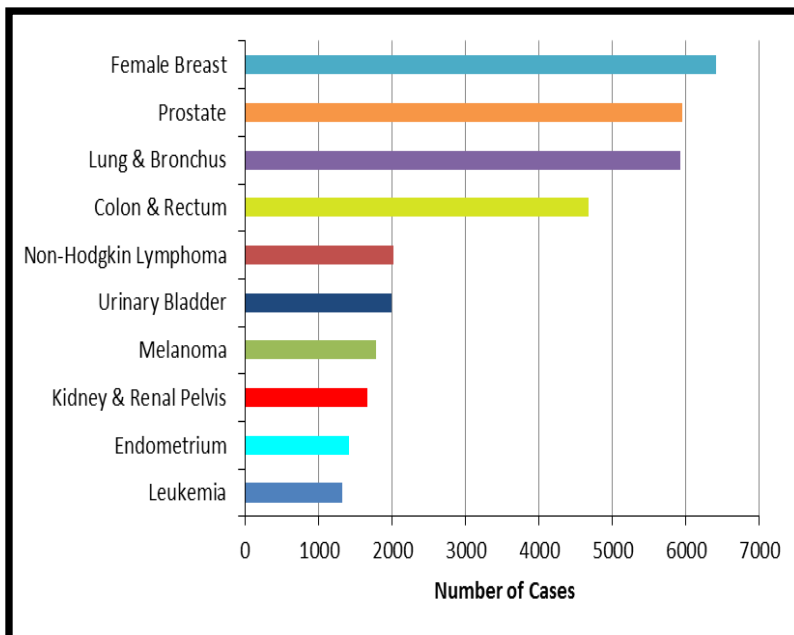


Figure 4. Number of Cancers Diagnosed, by Primary Site, Nebraska (2008-2012)



- Between 2008 and 2012, cancers of the prostate, breast, lung, and colon and rectum accounted for 23,371 diagnoses among Nebraska residents, which is over half of all invasive cancers diagnosed in Nebraska during these years. (Figure 4).
- Among men, prostate cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and bladder.
- Among women, breast cancer is the #1 most common cancer diagnosis in Nebraska, followed by cancers of the lung, colon and rectum, and endometrium.

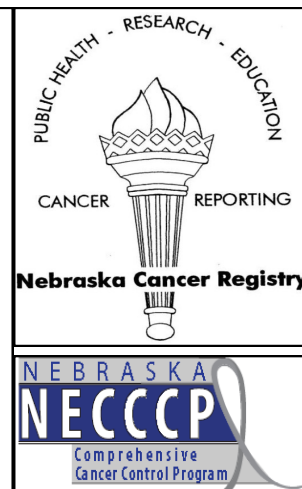
Cancer Risk Factors, Screening and Survival

- Risk factors differ by cancer type. The following are well-established risk factors for certain types of cancer:
 - Tobacco use and exposure to tobacco smoke
 - Too much sun or UV light exposure
 - Excess body weight (obesity), dietary factors, excessive alcohol consumption
 - Genetic and hereditary factors
 - Environmental exposures (such as radon, ionizing radiation and asbestos)
- Guidelines for screening and early detection are available for some but not all cancer types. The most common screening tests include mammography for breast cancer, colonoscopy for colorectal cancer and the Pap test for cervical cancer.
- Survival after diagnosis varies widely by cancer type. According to national data, 5-year relative survival rates range from 99% for prostate cancer to just 7% for cancer of the pancreas.

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) was created by the Nebraska Unicameral in 1986 and began collecting data in 1987. The purpose of the registry is to document new cases of cancer among Nebraska residents, analyze geographic patterns and long-term trends, and plan and evaluate cancer control programs. The registry also provides statistical and other information about cancer in Nebraska in response to specific requests. The NCR collects information about cancer cases from every hospital in the state (excluding U.S. Dept. of Veteran's Affairs facilities), pathology laboratories, outpatient therapy sites, physician offices, death certificates, and cancer registries in neighboring states. In recognition of the accuracy and completeness of the data it has collected, the North American Association of Central Cancer Registries has awarded the NCR its gold standard certificate of data quality for 18 consecutive years (1995-2012). The NCR is managed by the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx